

SECRETARY SHAW SPEAKS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

Addresses State Republican Convention at Portland, Me.

DEFENDS REPUTATION OF ARMY

Asserts That No Tariff Was Ever Perfectly Drawn.

PRaise FOR THE PRESIDENT

Discusses Ills of Cheap Labor and Their Causes—Declares That Republican Party Has Sought to Control the Trusts—Mention of McKinley's Name Calls Forth Applause.

PORTLAND, Me., June 11.—The address of Secretary Shaw before the State Republican convention, which assembled today with a large number of delegates present, touched upon nearly every question now uppermost in the public mind, dealing particularly with the tariff and the army in the Philippines. He vigorously defended the army, and was roundly applauded. He also bestowed praise upon President Roosevelt, whose name was greeted with uproarious applause, only equaled by that given upon the mention of the late lamented McKinley.

Secretary Shaw's Address.

After a brief introduction, in which Mr. Shaw called attention to the approach of the fall elections, and declared that the issue will be between principles and not candidates, he said:

"Without saying an unkind word of those who do not agree with us, and with as much good-fellowship as I could indulge toward a board of directors whose ill-advised, though conscientious, management of an institution had repeatedly embarrassed it, I stand here to declare, as an historic fact, that this country never before escaped a tariff for revenue only with as little disaster as from March 4, 1893, until March 4, 1897. If any doubt that proposition it can be established easily from the record; and the only reason why that calamity was not more severe lies in the palliating fact that the tariff schedule which was allowed to become a law on the 28th day of August, 1896, contained very many protective features; so many, in fact, that the then Chief Executive of the nation, being a consistent believer in the platform on which he was elected, refused to sign it.

No Tariff Ever Perfect.

"Proud as you all are of something akin to a proprietary interest in that unwavering disciple of protection whose name is linked with the present tariff law, I think none of you will contend that the Dingley schedule was, even at the date of its enactment, perfect, or that changing conditions do not render unwise some of the items therein contained. No tariff schedule was ever perfect. No man was ever wholly satisfied with all the provisions of any tariff law. They all have been full of compromises, and no campaign can be fought upon a tariff schedule. The issue must be between the protective principle and the non-protective principle.

"Both parties propose to raise the revenue for the maintenance of the Government to a large degree upon imports. The one insists that it is wiser to adjust these imports that the American laborer, farmer and artisan shall be protected in some measure from competition with those similarly employed in other countries, to the end that the laborer shall command the better wage, and thereby become the great consumer of the results of his neighbor's toil, and that the employer of labor shall be able both to pay this greater wage, and, at the same time, find ready market for his product. The other insists that the American consumer is worthy of the cheapest articles obtainable, and that it is a matter of small concern who produces them, provided they are cheap.

Ills of Cheap Labor.

"The one legislates admittedly for the producer—artisan and farmer—believing that if these are secured proper returns for their toil, they will furnish the best and most exhaustless market for each other, and with the surplus of their product, maintain an abundant foreign commerce. The other legislates professedly for the consumer, and he proceeds upon the theory that if he shall be protected against exorbitant prices for the product of labor (forgetting that cheap product necessitates cheap labor) he, the consumer, will be necessarily prosperous and happy.

"And it must be admitted, I think, that both political parties are able to show results—and by results they should be judged. The protective principle has always brought high-priced labor and high prices for the products of labor, together with a large and ever increasing foreign commerce, the balance of trade which has made the nation wealthy beyond compare; while a tariff for revenue only has never failed to produce cheap labor and cheap products of labor. But instead of this rendering the consumer prosperous and happy, it has invariably driven both capital and labor out of business. The reason lies not in the character of candidates, but in the correctness of principles. The one is logically right and invariably brings beneficial results. It never did fail, and it never can fail. The other is illogical, false, and vicious, and as invariably brings our people—artisan and farmer, capitalist and toiler—employer and employed—not only to the brink, but absolutely over the precipice of ruin.

The Paramount Issue.

"It is not certain, however, that the issue this fall will be tariff reform. But we have had quite a lengthy period of unprecedented prosperity, and if I read history correctly our people have seldom been able to stand prosperity very long. We hear mutterings here and there even now. I understand that the



SECRETARY SHAW.

people of New England quite generally believe that the tariff on hides ought to be removed, but I have never heard of their advocating a reduction of the tariff on shoes or knit goods. Those west of the Mississippi River have expressed themselves occasionally as being in favor of a reduction of the tariff on iron and steel and lumber; in fact, upon all the so-called trust-protected products except sugar and meat. The laborers in the coal mines and factories of Pennsylvania and West Virginia very naturally demand free access to the cheaper markets of Canada and South America for meat, but I have not heard of their asking free trade with Nova Scotia for coal, or with Europe for manufactured iron.

Both Local and National.

"Probably every man in the United States would change, if he could, the duty on a dozen or more items, but comparatively few would agree on the items. General Hancock was not entirely wrong when he declared the tariff a local issue. Neither was he altogether right. The tariff principle is a national issue. Its application to specific items composing the schedule is always local. Hence, so soon as the interests of any given State or community are assailed by a bill to revise the tariff upon those articles which it produces it invariably retaliates by proposing a reduction on other items which it consumes, but does not produce, until very soon a revision of the entire schedule is under consideration, and business suspends pending a protracted debate.

Cuban Reciprocity.

"Because of specially and peculiarly intimate relations Congress has been for months considering a reciprocity proposition by which it is proposed to grant Cuba a reduction of 20 per cent from the Dingley tariff. This will affect little if anything other than tobacco and sugar, and yet it met very strong opposition, but protected by rules it passed the lower house. What will be done in the Senate I am not here to advise nor predict. I only refer to it for the sake of propounding the following proposition, which is not subject to demonstration by the rule of three: If it takes from December until July to pass an act granting our own and well-beloved child 20 per cent reduction on tobacco and sugar, how long would it take to revise the entire tariff schedule?

The Trust Problem.

"It will be said, as it has been said in former years, that the Republican party is in league with plutocrats; that it makes possible the acquisition of great fortunes; that it results in the erection of many palatial residences; that it encourages extravagance; in short, that all the ills, social as well as political, of which the race is heir, are traceable by last analysis to the robber tariff. But, unfortunately for our opponents, they have not only formulated many deliverances against trusts, but they have made a little, a very little, record; and they have had splendid opportunities to make a record of which for some reason they have failed to avail themselves.

"It will be remembered that the trust question came into prominence during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. They were then organized upon a different plan than at present. It was the practice then to make an agreement between competing firms and corporations by which the entire product of all was placed in the hands of a trustee, who was thereby given control of the market. He could limit the output, and dictate prices. At the end of the year this trustee would declare a dividend and distribute the same among the parties to the trust contract in accordance with a ratio agreed upon. These combinations were called trusts because they operated through trustees.

Results of Investigation.

"These trusts had become such a recognized part during Mr. Cleveland's first administration that in January, 1888, preliminary to the national campaign and for the purpose of convincing the people that their interests were safe in the hands of the Democratic party, and for other good and sufficient reasons to this affiant unknown, a committee was appointed to investigate the whole subject of trusts and to submit plans for their destruction. This committee continued

its investigations throughout that entire year, all through the Presidential campaign, and made its report only two days prior to the final adjournment of the Congress. This report closes as follows:

"Your committee respectfully reports that the number of combinations and trusts formed and forming in this country is, as your committee has ascertained, very large and affects a large portion of the important manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. They do not report any list of these combinations for the reason that new ones are constantly forming and the old ones are constantly extending their relations so as to cover new branches of business and invade new territories. Your committee further reports that, owing to present differences of opinion between the members of the committee, they limit this report to submitting to the careful consideration of subsequent Congresses the facts shown by the testimony taken before the committee.

Restrictive Legislation.

"It must be borne in mind that the 'subsequent Congresses,' to whose 'careful consideration' the committee 'submitted the facts shown by the testimony taken before it,' was a Republican Congress. This committee from the Democratic Congress said there were such differences of opinion between the members thereof that they did not know what to do (and their national platform, by the way, had promised to do nothing), so they turned the subject, emphasized by their belated report, over to their successors. But two days after the report was read Benjamin Harrison, who had been elected upon a platform which promised legislation against trusts, as inaugurated. The inaugural address was eloquently written and read by that great disciple of protection who fell on the sixth day of September last in the city of Buffalo, the victim of an assassin's bullet. Was that platform obeyed? Of course it was. And in its obedience the very first bill introduced in the Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress was by that revered statesman, John Sherman. It passed both houses, received the approval of Mr. Harrison and became the anti-trust law, which has stood the test from then until now, without amendment, and but for declarations in the Democratic party platforms, well-said without a suggestion of possible improvement.

Praises McKinley and Roosevelt.

"Gentlemen, the first national platform promising anti-trust legislation ever penned by man was written by that prince of statesmen, William McKinley. The first and only anti-trust law ever passed through Congress was introduced by that oft-maligned, but ever great legislator, John Sherman. And the most determined effort to enforce that law, regardless of who may be affected by its enforcement, is now being made by that gallant, intrepid, and fearless Chief Executive, Theodore Roosevelt.

Conduct of the Army.

"But I think it is a little early to determine just where the 'bloody angle' of this campaign is to be fought. There are those who insist it will be the conduct of a little band of something over 60,000 American boys, wearing blue uniforms, sleeping in tents, and fighting as best they know how, under a tropical sky, for the honor of the old flag. Much as I resent the imputation against those who, in the discharge of duty, are 8,000 miles distant from their accusers, yet, as a lawyer, I am willing to proceed to trial even in the absence of the accused, and upon the indictment returned by a very small minority of the minority party in the United States Senate. We will, if they please, dismiss every other count. We will discharge the witnesses on every other subject. We will replace the books bearing on all other questions, and go to the jury on a fair and mainly presentation of the case, and they, being the accusers, shall have the opening and the closing of the argument. Suppose in rare instances the venerable of American civilization has worn thin. Suppose that here and there the standard of American manhood is not as high as we would wish. Suppose a few boys, reared in our homes, educated in our schools, trained in our churches, and upheld by our prayers, have failed, as a half dozen Senators contend, to exhibit that measure of patience amid adversities, that humanity amid cruelties, and that stoicism amid tortures which we so much admire, thank God, neither the American boy of this generation nor of any other, as a rule, has ever failed to exhibit courage in

the hour of danger or loyalty to the cause for which he fought.

Army Non-Partisan.

"It has been said, whether true or not I cannot tell, that the revered McKinley, not wishing to be outdone in non-partisanship by those who were at the time sustaining him and supporting his Administration, commissioned into the army organized in the spring of 1893, a few more officers who disagreed with him politically than of his own party. Whenever troops have been called for no question touching political affiliation has been asked. When officers have been commissioned competency and manly courage have alone been considered. If the army thus constituted has won glory, that glory is national and not partisan. If the personnel of that army has shown occasional weaknesses, the disgrace rests upon neither party to the exclusion of the other. Gentlemen, let it be understood, once for all, either that the accomplishments of the army during the last five years have been Republican achievements, or else let the honors, which have been many, and the lapses, which have been few, be borne by a patriotic people without regard to party and without undue exploitation."

CAUGHT SWEETHEART AT STEAMER'S SIDE

Young Woman Held Him Until Vessel Sailed.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Just ten minutes before the steamship Moltke, of the Hamburg-American line, sailed from Hoboken yesterday morning a handsome young woman ran down the pier and cried:

"Where is he? Oh, I must find him—where is he?"

Detective Weinthal and Officer Wiebe quested the woman and she told a story of desertion by her fiancé, who was a passenger on the Moltke, and who had surreptitiously left the home of her parents in New York, where he had been staying, while she had gone out of the house for a few minutes. She said he had taken with him all his belongings in a trunk and \$40 of her money.

She refused to tell the officers her name or address, but said the name of her false sweetheart was Bruns and that she had traced him to the ship. While the detectives were endeavoring to learn more of her story the woman suddenly darted away from them and running up the gangplank caught hold of a young man who was just about to board the ship. She took him by the collar with both hands and pulled him down the gangplank.

"Please marry me, John," said the young woman to the man in entreating tones; "please marry me."

"No, I won't," he answered, "and that's all there is to it. I'm going to sail on this ship, and you nor no one else can stop me."

"Well, then, you won't," she screamed, and grabbing the man by the neck the little woman pushed him over a pile of baggage and forced him to sit down. Turning to Detective Weinthal, she demanded the man's arrest, but the detective said he had no warrant.

"Well, he don't go on this ship if I can hold him," she answered, as she gripped her teeth and took a tighter hold on her prisoner. And he didn't for just then the gangplank was hauled up and the Moltke slowly backed out into the stream, the man's eyes following it with longing looks.

The couple walked away together toward the ferry, the man sullen and dejected, the woman alternately jubilant and entreating him to keep his promise.

GENTEEL BRITISH BARBER.

Brother of Rider Haggard Joins Army and Opens Tonsorial Shop.

LONDON, June 11.—Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard is the latest recruit to the noble British army of "gentlemen shopkeepers." The colonel has gone a little further than the others of the class, in that he has opened a barber shop, thus blazing the way for a new occupation for the nobility and gentry. He is a brother of Rider Haggard, the novelist, and is portly, bald-headed, and of a good family, the head of which is William Haggard, of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, one of the "landed gentry," and now in the diplomatic service.

It was the colonel's baldness that led to opening his barber shop. Recently he made a visit to Canada, and there, wandering out among the Indians, he discovered a preparation concocted by the aborigines that they warrant to cure incipient baldness, if, indeed, it will not make hair grow on bald heads. The colonel, always on the lookout for something to take the place of a wig in covering his bare pate, was at once interested, tried the compound, and was so much pleased with the result that he went back to England and opened his barber shop. His days of active military service being over, he saw no reason why he should not turn a penny in that way. Of course, Rider Haggard, celebrated novelist and member of Parliament, and William Haggard, Lord of Bradenham Hall, were shocked; but the colonel doesn't care.

The "gentleman barber" is something of a writer himself, and has contributed many articles on sporting matters to the "Field," the "Country Gentleman" and "Blackwoods." He has also published a novel which, though not as successful as the works of his brilliant brother, Rider, was fairly well received. In the British army the barber-author holds the rank of major, his title of lieutenant-colonel attaching to the Egyptian army, in which he served for some time and did excellent work.

TRUXTUN HARE FINED.

Former Footballer Paid \$5 for Driving Without a Light.

ARDMORE, June 11.—T. Truxtun Hare, formerly captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team, was fined \$5 yesterday for driving a rubber-tire vehicle at night without a light. Hare, who lives in Ridgely, Md., is a grandson of Judge Hare, of Philadelphia.

SILVER BOWL FOR MR. C. E. SMITH

In Appreciation of Work as Postmaster General.

A MOST APPROPRIATE GIFT

Trophy to Indicate Light in Which Recipient's Labors in Establishment of the Rural Free Delivery Is Regarded by Those Interested.

There is now on exhibition in this city a magnificent silver punch bowl to be presented to Charles Emory Smith, late Postmaster General, because of his work in the establishment of rural free delivery. A description of the bowl and the reasons for its presentation are set forth by the donors in a small pamphlet as follows:

"One of the most important steps in the advancement of the postal service in the United States was the establishment of the rural free delivery system. The installation of this system into the postal service was the work of Charles Emory Smith when Postmaster General.

"Recognizing the great importance of General Smith's work, those benefited by and friendly to the service decided to present him with a testimonial. The article chosen for the testimonial is a magnificent punch bowl, made of sterling silver and having on its sides six panels illustrating the different phases of the service.

"The first panel shows the official order establishing the service on a permanent foundation, and is represented by the Postmaster General in the act of affixing his signature to a document making the service a part of the postal system of the country. The second represents the country postoffice, the carrier's wagon, and the typical villager. The third represents a mountain road, the horse, and mail wagon. The fourth represents the farm buildings, and all human and animal life in a condition of expectancy. The fifth scene represents the open country, with a solitary mounted mail carrier keenly alert, while his horse is making long strides toward the frontier destination. The last scene portrays a primitive mining camp and a herd of cattle rounded up by the cowboys, awaiting the arrival of the mail carrier.

"Separating the panels are ornaments emblematic of the United States mail service. At the top, between each panel, is a finely modeled American eagle, bearing in its talons two mail bags, and surrounded by sprays of oak and laurel leaves.

"On the base of the bowl is a shield bearing the inscription:

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster General,
April 21, 1898,
January 15, 1902.

and surrounding the shield are large sprays of oak and laurel leaves, signifying strength and achievement.

"The bowl stands upon an ebony pedestal, which makes its total height seventeen inches. It measures eighteen inches in diameter and weighs about 280 ounces.

"From the point of view of silver-smithing, it is one of the most beautiful pieces ever made in this country. Every part of the ornamentation, excepting the eagles and leaves, is chased by hand and with such special attention to minute detail that each panel, even when under the magnifying glass, will stand the closest scrutiny. The time required to complete the bowl was two and one-half months, working day and night."

WIFE FINDS SHE IS SUING HER DEAD

When Judge Orders Peter Anton to Appear, It Is Learned He Committed Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—It has been judicially determined that a dead man cannot be compelled to support his wife. This was brought out in the case of Peter Anton, arrested some time ago at the instance of his wife on a charge of desertion and non-support.

The matter was fixed for hearing before Judge Davis in the criminal court yesterday. To bring the defendants from Moyamensing to court it is necessary to send an official order containing the names of the parties wanted.

Among the names on the list to be brought to court yesterday was that of Peter Anton. All the prisoners except Anton lined up and boarded the van.

"One shy," nonchalantly said Van Driver Doran, glancing over his list.

"Can't help it," said the prison keeper. "He don't live here any more."

"Where is he?" asked Doran.

"Don't know," was the answer. "He hanged himself the other day."

When Doran appeared in court with his prisoners this morning his official list contained the statement that "Peter Anton committed suicide in his cell a few days ago."

WINNING A FORTUNE AND LOSING IT ALL

Sorrows of a Bootblack Whose Luck Would Not Be Permanent.

NEW YORK, June 11.—"Herman, the mayor's bootblack," was back again yesterday after an absence of nearly a year, during which, he says, he won and lost a fortune.

The story of his poverty, his rise and his tumble was told by him in a shower of tears. Herman is married and lives in Brooklyn. He has never told anybody the rest of his name, and "I won't disgrace it now," he said, "in my hour of distress."

Previous to last June he had been doing business in City Hall Park, and three or four mayors, Mr. Van Wyk among them, were his steady patrons. Craps was the foundation of his fortune and horse racing his brittle walls. With a capital of \$46, which he had laboriously accumulated, he won \$300 one day in an uptown gambling house, and the next day he went to the race track.

"During the first week," he said, "I was \$3,000 to the good, and when the season closed I found I had \$40,000 put away in old shoes, under the carpet and in the refrigerator at home. None of the money ever went into the bank, and my wife thought I was still at the old stand down here doing the old business. Sometimes, with \$5,000 in my pocket, I went over the old route with the kit under my arm just to keep my pride in check, but all the time I was planning to building a big house up on Millionaires' Row, alongside of Carnegie's."

"During the winter I made a few bets in the poolrooms and lost them. I opened the season with \$24,000 in cash. My luck changed in April, and the roll began to run down. April 16 I played Antimosity at 4 to 1, and the old cripple was beaten a block by Luck Star. That race cost me \$12,000. From that on," added Herman, mournfully, "everything I touched went wrong. Last week I sold my kit for \$1 and put the dollar on a 20-to-1 shot. That was the last of a big fortune. Shine, sir."

Herman dashed away his tears and made a rush for Mayor Low, who was just leaving the city hall, but the mayor was in a hurry and did not stop. Herman's chief regret is that his wife had not acquired the habit of going through his pockets at night and appropriating the money which her judgment told her he would not need at once.

MARYLAND YOUTHS RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

Ten Graduates From the Agricultural College.

FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY

A Series of Interesting Exercises—Program of the Day—Able Orations by Students—Degrees Conferred—Baccalaureate Sermon.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., June 11.—The forty-third annual commencement of the Maryland Agricultural College ended today with the graduating exercises, which took place in the spacious auditorium of the college before a large and enthusiastic audience.

The well-rendered program was as follows:

Invocation, Rev. J. C. Mayo; music by Fifth Regiment Band; address to graduates, Hon. Hernando D. Money, of Mississippi; salutary, "Man the Maker of His Destiny," R. L. Mitchell, of Maryland; presentation of diplomas by his excellency Gov. John Walter Smith; benediction, Rev. S. W. Richter.

The young men receiving diplomas, with the degree of bachelor of arts or science, were Mr. J. D. Bowman, Montgomery county, Md.; Mr. Joseph Couden, Jr., Cecil county, Md.; Mr. W. S. Fendall, Baltimore county, Md.; Mr. Arthur R. Herst, Dorchester county, Md.; Mr. Harry Lansdale, Montgomery county, Md.; Mr. Luther E. Mackall, Calvert county, Md.; Mr. R. Laurie Mitchell, Charles county, Md.; Mr. Thomas B. Symons, Talbot county, Md.; Mr. John T. Wisner, Baltimore city, Md.

Considerable thought and research were displayed by the student orators of the day.

Other exercises of the commencement, which has embraced four days—from the 8th to the 11th—were the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. F. J. Pretymann, of Washington, on Sunday afternoon, and the address before the Y. M. C. A., by Dr. Donald C. MacLeod, of Washington, on Sunday evening; the tennis tournament, the field and track events, drill and battalion parade on Monday morning and afternoon, and the class day exercises of Monday evening, during which the senior class history and prophecy were read by Lieutenant Hirst, the class ode sung, and the installation of the new senior class, a ceremony of college interest and importance, was performed.

Yesterday the review of the battalion was an interesting feature, when the youthful soldiers were again given an opportunity to put to test their military tactics, and probably the most exciting of the annual contests was the joint meeting of the Morrill and New Mercer Literary societies last evening, when the winners of the debate were awarded the alumni medal.

This evening the final feature of the commencement, the students' ball, will take place in the ballroom of the college and will be enjoyed by a large concourse from the surrounding country, as well as from Washington and Baltimore.

NO WATER TO FIGHT FIRE.

Six Houses Burned to the Ground at Edwarsville, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 11.—Owing to the pumps of the Kingston Coal Company being idle six houses were burned to the ground at Edwarsville yesterday morning, and six families made homeless.

The mines shut down last week after the engineers, firemen and pumpmen quit work, and there has been no water supply since then for fighting fire.

Now—Altogether!

SAY

Zu Zu

Zu Zu

Zu Zu

Zu Zu

Zu Zu is a harmony of ginger

and sweetness for which the whole world

adores. A little, round, ginger snap

that comes to you in the

In-er-seal Package with

all the original flavor

and freshness preserved.

Price 5 cents.

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